ESTABLISHED 1840.

enough left beneath the said canal to prevent the off part of the "Land of Flowers" from

quarter where needed. Two species are re ceiving more especial attention—that called the "Gold Medal" and the "Silver Chaff." Over two hundre Cvarieties of a hardy species

of apple have recently been obtained from Russia. I was shown a barrel of t a, said to

tled as to whether or not its production on an

ment that it loses much of its aroma. The

begin to yield in two years. It will continu

to yield for twenty years, and indefinitely on, according to the care taken. Skilled labor is not required, and families could produce a supply with as little care as would be neces-

sary to raise an equal number of sage-bushes

Much attention has been given to the culture of hemp, jute and other textile productions. Any person desiring seeds, or cuttings of any

kind, can obtain them by writing to the bu-reau, and undertaking to furnish information from time to time, as required, as to the

of bringing the agricultural bureau up to the highest point of usefulness of which it is ca-pable. He seriously objects to the distribu-

tion of seeds by members of congress as

Hon. Joseph C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky,

is the latest suggestion for speaker of the house. Randall is the most popular, but his hard-money predelictions are not regarded

with favor by some. Banks is popular among

house will quickly organize, arrange the com-mittees, and proceed to business without de-

show that business is improving. We have had a few days of cool weather, bringing out

fall overcoats quite generally. The season at

the various watering places is pronounce

HAYES

Quietly Visits Senator Morton at Rich

mond. Indiana-A Brief Private Interview-The President Deeply Affected.

Arrival of the President and Party at Fremont to Attend the Celebration

DAYTON, September 13.—The Presidentia

party left Dayton this morning at eight o'clock, for Richmond, Indiana, on a special

Miami railroad, who accompanied the party.

ion has been very marked for two days

General Butler, passing through Richmond

en route to Chicago, stopped over for a few minutes to call upon Senator Morton. There

was no public reception of the President at Richmond, although thousands of people had

o the depot as he was returning to the train

The party returned to Dayton at twelve

o'clock, where the President was joined by Mrs. Hayes, and immediately left for Fre

mont, to be present at the re union of his old

OFF FOR FREMONT.

to perform their part of the labor.

THE AMERICAN BANKERS.

Second Day's Session-Still Discussing

the Resumption of Specie Pay-

Taxes, Etc.

ments-Onerous Bank

NEW YORK, September 13 .- The Ameri-

can bankers' association continued its session

o-day, with a very full attendance, Charles

P. Hall, of Boston, presiding. E. S. Van Bonhurst offered a resolution, setting forth that the con-

olution, setting forth that the convention pledge itself to aid the gov-

ernment in resuming specie payments but that it was not advisable for their body to

secretary must have already matured his plan

of action; that a committee be appointed to

use every influence to bring about resump-tion in 1879, and that the tax now levied on

train, which was under the personal

over and all are returning.

Reports from all parts of the country

matter of favoritism

CLUSING SATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool atton, 6 1-8d. Memphis cotton, 10 3-4c, New Orleans cotton, 11c. New York cott 11 1-4c. New York gold, 103 1-4.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WARRIESOTOS, September 14, 1 a.m. For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, northcast to southeast winds, rising barometer stationary temperature, partly cloudy or

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY. WAR DEP'T. SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, MUNISDAY, September 13, 1877, 10:08 p.m.

Figure of Bar. Ther. Wind. WenthFince of Bar. Ther. Dir. Force. er.
Galveston. 29.97 80 S.E. Fresh. Clear.
Indianolis 29.186 84 S.E. Fresh. Clear.
Indianolis 29.186 84 S.E. Fresh. Clear.
Louisville 20.04 72 N. Light. Clear.
Kennplis 20.04 76 Calm. Clear.
Nonville 30.05 71 Qalm. Clear.
Nonville 30.05 71 Calm. Clear.
Shresport 24.97 81 Calm. Clear.
Flokaburg 30.05 79 E. Gentle, Clear.
Flokaburg 30.05 79 E. Gentle, Clear.

THE Southern States says of the APPEAL that "it is, by all odds, the best and the truest Democratic paper in the south."

RIGHT REV. BISHOP BORGESS, of the Catholic church, returned to Detroit yester-nent chairman, and after his speech a recess day from his pilgrimage to Rome, and was was taken. tendered an imposing reception by his people.

IT is believed that Frank Leslie's estate and the profits of his publications will ultimately pay al! his liabilities and place him in possession of all his publication establish-

A New OBLEANS dispatch announces that the National cotton exchange's official cotton erop statement for 1876-77 is compiled and

THE eminently patriotic speech made by Governor Wade Hampion, at Rockford, to the Winnebagoes who a similar occasion, two listen to Ex-President unother column. It is characterized by the good sense which has hitherto been prominent in all that General Hampton has said, and while gratifying the south, must satisfy | tion in Massachusetts is unequal, unjust and

land, a better support for his fam- enactment of the probibit ployes of any kind. Mr. Dressler, by stendy ontinuance in well-doing, will soon want a farm of forty, eighty or one hundred and sixty acres. When Mississippi abounds in small | mation-the elevation of labor and the imtion to make real progress, and the popula-

Miami, who until to-day headed the Greenback ticket. For lieutenant-governor-Chriscourt judge-Milton L. Clark, of Ross. For er—John L. Logan, of Mahoning. For board promote our productive energies and stimulate our earrying trade by land and sea, and

CERTAIN members of the Labor party in Philadelphia, being under indictment for Resolved, That we are in favor of the honmaking speeches tending to breaches of the est payment of the public debt, and of a curpeace, sent to General B. F. Butler a retain- rency on a gold basis. er, which he declined and returned, with dangerous to the best interests of the people, this observation: "I have been under the insidious and constant measures of the the impression, as you were, that free Republican party in our legislature, in respeech was permitted, and that no man stricting the right of suffrage. The exercise could be arrested simply for making a be encouraged. The registry laws should be " speech." The New York Tribune com- so framed as not to be the means of disfranments upon this, and says it is all very well chising citizens, to the end that the largest possible portion of the community may be for Butler to write that way from Massachusetts in 1877: "But what would have been his opinion in New Orleans in 1862 if some contumacious person had been brought be | are govern fore him charged with making a public address in favor of pulling down the Ameri-"can flag?" And yet Butler is right. When-ever the day comes that under any pretense the surplus products which other countries "can flag?" And yet Butler is right. Whenmen are to be punished for what they may want, and which, but for the restrictions and say in a public speech, liberty will be but a would, to a great extent, produce and sell

THE fifth congress for women is announced to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, October 10th, 11th and 12th, in Case hall. Among the topics and papers that will be discussed and read, the following have been announced, from which it will be seen that the women do not mean to be surpassed by the American social science, or any other association: Pure science; The endowment of research; Biology; The germ theory of disease; Women in literature: Women as linguists; Harrict Martineau; Special training for women; medicine; Women in agriculture; Women's work in England; Women's occupations in America; Charities; their direction

MASSACHUSETTS.

Nominations by the Democracy-Gaston Again the Standard-Bearer-The National Democratic Platform of 1876 Reaffirmed and Indorsed.

The Fraud by which Hayes was Made President Denounced as it Should be-The Depression of Labor, Local Taxation-Restriction of Suffrage.

Worcester, September 13.—Mechanics hall was filled this forenoon with delegates to the Democratic State convention, and a large number of spectators assembled in the gal-lery. The convention was called to order by Edward Avery, chairman of the State central committee, and that gentleman also acted as temporary chairman, the temporary secretary being F. W. Clapp.

After the appointment of the usual com-mittees, the State central committee was in-

Upon reassembling nominations were made

Governor, William Gaston.
Lieutenant-governor, William R. Plunket.
Secretary of state, Weston Howland.
Treasurer and receiver-general, David N. Auditor, John E. Fitzgerald. Attorney-general, Charles O. Thompson. The following platform was unanimously

We reaffirm and announce the National

Democratic platform of 1876 as an authorierop statement for 1876-77 is compiled and tative exposition of the principles of our past, in the hands of the crop committee for examination and we congratulate our political brethren of the whole country that these principles were It is said that the judicial decision sentencing Gambetta to three months imprisonment deprives him of civil rights for five years, thus depriving the Republican party of France of one of its oldest advocates.

the whole country that these principles were indorsed in a national canvass by the suffrages of a decided majority of the American people. We believe the people fairly elected a majority of the electoral college in favor of the Democratic candidates, and while in high interest of public tranquillity we submit to the authority of constituted Federal administration, we denounce upon the guilty Republican party stern retribution for the great public crime by which the people were public crime by which the people were de-

FROM Vienna, whence emanate all the sensational war rumors, we have telegraphic advices announcing that the united Russian and Roumanian armies have carried by around the indignant judgment of all honest men. We congratulate the country and the supporters of free govern-constitutions of the hard earnings of the bard earnings of the southern section of the Union that the arrested and brought back. The Illinois pententiary is his proper place.

In the watchers at the butts on behalf of the great in the watchers at the butts on behalf of the British team are Peterkin, Frazer, and the substitution of the great in the strength of the British team are Peterkin, Frazer, the British team are Peterkin, Frazer, the British team are Peterkin, Frazer, and the substitution of the general for his opinion, and by him decided the final transport of the calimant. The merits of this case are not affected by the act of congress passed last session, making appropriations and were given I. and X. To-morrow these country and the supporters of free govern-control and were given I. and X. To-morrow these country and the supporters of free govern-control and the supporters of free govern-control and proved the British team are Peterkin, Frazer, the British team are Peterkin, Frazer, the British team are Peterkin, Frazer, the British team and Peale. The Americans having won the choice of targets, chose K. and W. on the left; the British team are Peterkin, Frazer, and Glidler, and for the Americans having won the choice of the Americans having won the choice of the State and W. on the left; the British team are Peterkin, Frazer, and Glidler, and for the Americans having won the choice of the British team are Peterkin, Frazer, and Glidler, and for the Americans having won the choice of the British team are Peterkin, Frazer, and Glidler, and for the Americans having won the choice of the England of the Peterkin, Fra practical triumph of the constitutional doc-trines so faithfully contended for by the Democrats in the late political contest, and the statesmanship of the wise fathers which seeks the welfare of the public by the support of equal rights and dignities of all the States in the Federal Union. We trust that hereafter there will be no southern policy nor no northern policy, but one common policy for the whole Union, and the equality of the

oppressive, and manifestly inconsistent with principles of political economy; and that the time has come for a complete reformation A MR. DRESSLER, according to the Holly of the laws regulating the levying of taxes.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the reenactment of the probibitory law. Resolved. That we view with concern the ture, than is enjoyed by any young man who is at work on the salaries naturally not be salaries naturally natu is at work on the salaries usually paid to em- recognize the fact that the condition of labor and the welfare of laboring men, and the just relations of capital and labor, are pressing questions yet to be solved; that we favor such measures as will tend to this great consumfarms, well cultivated, it will be in a condimen; and that we oppose all legislation with regard to labor and capital which gives an un-

just preference to one over the other, or tends to make labor dishonorable.

Resolved, That the practice of borrowing money for other objects than those of a strict convention at Columbus yesterday, with an public necessity has generated schemes of attendance of about one hundred and fifty extravagant expenditures, until taxation has persons. The executive committee of the become well-nigh an intolerable burden: persons. The executive committee of the Greenbackers consented to withdraw their sicket and unite with the workingmen. The people's money. The power of State, county, with any to borrow money ought to be result was the nomination of the following city and town to borrow money ought to be ticket: For governor-Stephen Johnson, of the system which anticipates the labor of topher Lewis, of Franklin. For supreme ture generations into cash, and snatches the inheritance from children yet unborn. Resolved, That the interests of this comtreasurer—James Jenkins, of Tuscaroras.

For clerk of supreme court—E. R. Pitkin, of cles to an extended reciprocal trade with Clark. For attorney-general—General A. Duncan, of Huron. For school esimission-

of public works—C. C. Strong, of Defiance. enlarge the markets of all the varied industries of the commonwealth, and give her merchants, mechanics and laborers a valuable Resolved, That we regard with alarm, as

of this right, instead of being checked, should brought under the educating influence of a participation in public affairs and a proper voice in the making of the laws by which they

Resolved, That the present depression of the industrial, commercial and financial interests of the country is largely due to our better and cheaper than any other nation. Adjourned.

GENERAL CROOK

Narrowly Escapes Assassination at the Hands of Crazy-Horse Before the Latter Meets with Death in his Effort to Escape. *

OMAHA, September 13.—The Bee published a statement to the effect that General Crook arrowly escaped assassination at the hands f Crazy-Horse on the occasion of the recent listurbance at Red-Cloud agency. Crazy-Horse had been working to breed discontent Business education for women; Training and among the Indians and urging them to go dress of children; Co-education of the sexes on the war-path, but could not succeed. Among the northern Indians he had been pretty powerful, but when he came to the reservation he found so many chiefs who were man's work at Deglated, Weman's accompany and middlers where were producted to company the production of the production and the proposed and middlers where the production of regarded his superiors that he lost all his in-

claimants, to employ counsel for themselves, or at their own expense, and with whom the counsel of the company will state as many cases as may be necessary to cover each class of claims, and determine the liability of the county therefor; such cases shall be presented without unnecessary delay, and for all claims

in any class for which the company shall be adjudged to be liable, payment shall be made by the company within two years from the date of the losses, of the amounts ascertained to be due, with legal interest thereon, and such claims shall thereupon be assigned to a committee of three. The chairman shall designate a committee of three persons to act conjunction with three members of the board of directors of the company, in satisfying and in the prosecution of all such claims as may be presented under this arrangement.

CREEDMOOR.

First Day's Result of the Grand International Shooting Tournament-The Sky Overcast with Clouds, but Weather Otherwise Favorable.

The American Team Again Victorious Over the Britishers by a Score of 1655 Against 1629-The Telephone a Valuable Auxillary in Keeping the

CREEDMOOR, L. I., September 13.—At the appointed time (eleven o'clock) firing was begun in the international rifle match, both teams were in admirable form. The Ameri-

the match the sky was very much overcast, but experts agreed that the conditions, taking them altogether, were favorable to

Resolved, That the present system of taxamaking a bull's-eye, counting 5, at which there was a buzz of admiration. Hyde folthere was a buzz of admiration. Hyde fol-lowed with a center, and Allen with an in-ner, scoring 3. Weber made an inner, as did also Bruce. Rigby started for the Brit-ish team, and made a bull's-eye. He was followed by Sir Henry Halford, who scored a good center. Humphreys, of the British team, made the first miss of the match.

A telephone connects the targets with the firing points. Ropes stretched from stakes inclose the teams within their respective firing points. Along the line, behind the firing points, are large black-boards for recording score. Fifty policemen from New York are esent, insuring good order. The Americans shoot in a business-like manner. There is very little talking among them save in the directions of the coachers. They lie down and fire quickly. The British change their positions, are a long time sighting the tarteam. On the American side of the range the crack of the rifle was almost incessant, ne shot following another as from a revolver. The British were more deliberate, but their

care did not bring them as much success as the rapid firing of the Americans. In the first 16 shots of the respective teams at 900 yards range, the British reduced the lead of the Americans at 800 yards range from 10 to 6 points. At 900 yards range the British team began to fall behind. The following is the scores of the day's tournament

AMERICAN TEAM. BRITISH TEAM. 800 900 1000 yards yards yards THE FRIGHTFUL CATASTROPHE

Caused by the Collision of the Ships Avalanche and Forest in the British

Channel—The Sea Alive with Human Beings Crying for Help. LONDON, September 13.—Further details oncerning the collision of the ships Avalanche and Forest show that it took place at fifteen minutes after aine o'clock on Tuesday night, a dozen miles southwest of Portland.

The ships were beating down the channel on opposite tacks, and the Forest struck the Avalanche amidships, reconnided and struck her twice further aft, causing her to founder in about three minutes from first striking her. Usual space with sensational rumors and There was no time to launch boats, and the | starting announcements on the various imnight was so dark that it was impossible to | portant political questions of the hour, withdiscern the mass of human beings struggling in the water below, but the survivors say that they shall never forget the scene. The sea must have been literally alive with human ury of the administrative presence and seem of action; that a committee be appointed to out the tagin sanction of a real presence to out the secretary of the treatury and out they shall never forget the scene. The sea must have been literally alive with human ury of the administrative presence and seem backs is onerous and should be repealed. beings, to whose cries for help there could not be any response. There was a steady drizzle, with occasional driving gusts of rain;

WASHINGTON.

MEMPHIS

Dullness in the Departments Growing out of the Absence of the President-Improvements and Annexation-The Speakership.

A Precedent for Southern Mail Contractors-Grant's Responsibility for the So-called Hayes Policy-Plots in Pennsylvania-Rebellious

Washington, September 13.—Secretary Sherman and Assistant-Secretary M'Cor-mick had a long private conference to-day. Indian-Inspector Vandever telegraphs to the commissioner of Indian affairs from Me-silla, New Mexico, as follows: "The Warm Spring Indians have left their reservation, and have murdered thirteen persons. Jef-fords, a former agent of the Chiricahuas, stirred them up to insubordination. He can be convicted, on Indian testimony, of furnish-ing whisky to the Indians." General Benjamin F. Kelly, of West Virginia, has accepted the appointment of superintendent of Hot Springs, Arkansas.

A Precedent.

Washington, September 9.-A case teams were in admirable form. The Americans won the toss for choice of targets. About two thousand persons, including many ladies, these: A certain mail contract in Texas would two thousand persons, including many ladies, were present at the opening of the match. This number was constantly increased by rapidly arriving and crowded teams, private coaches and public hacks on the grounds, which were numerous and filled with ladies and gentlemen. After warming the guns firing was begun at 800 yards range. General Dakin, captain of the American team, leading off with 4, followed by Rigby of the British team with 5, Jackson of the American 5, Hyde of the American 4, and Bruce and Hyde of the American 4, and Bruce and of congress of February 28, 1868. Afterward, on August 2, 1861, the postmaster-general Webber of the American, 3 each.

The order in which the teams shoot is as follows:

British Team—Halford, G. Fenton, J. Fenton, Humphrey, Rigby, Miner. Ferguson, Evans. son, Evans.

American Team—Dakin, Jackson, Hyde,
Allen, Weber, Bruce, Blydenburg, Jewell.

Each team is divided into squads of four,
and the targets selected are K., W., X. and
I. The watchers at the butts on behalf of

showing that this new policy did not origin ate with Hayes. That an attempt should b taking them altogether, were favorable to high scores. There was scarce a breath of wind stirring, and such little puffs as occasionally played with the many-colored bunting over the tents blew across the range from left to right. There was no open betting on the ground, but the general sentiment favored the Americans. One private wager was laid of two hundred and fifty dollars to vored the Americans. One private wager was laid of two hundred and fifty dollars to one hundred and fifty dollars in favor of the Grant to get him to take the responsibility of

Mrs. Hayes remained in Dayton, at the residence of Mr. Anderson. The train arrived at Richmond at half-past nine o'clock, and, N. P. Stanton, of the National Rifle association, formally opened the match with a short speech. The warming of guns being over, the hum of voices was hushed, and there was a moment of breathless silence. The shurp click of a rifle rung out, and Mr. Dakin had fired his first and opening shot in the great international match. He made a taking the troops out of the south. It was an as it entered the depot, was loudly cheered by a vast concourse of people, who had as sembled to catch a glimpse of the President. Carriages were in waiting which the President and party entered and were immediately driven to the residenc of Ex-Governor Burbank, where Senator Mor ton is lying ill. A few friends of the senator's sacrificed everything to secure their local government. The production of this letter as a was introduced immediately after which he justification of what Mr. Hayes was forced to entered the sick room. By order of the physician no one was present at the interview, which was very brief, lasting but a few mindo as a part of the price he had to pay to enter the White House is absurd. It was given utes. The President was deeply affected on beholding the condition of the senator. He out by Secretary M'Crary, who is opposed to Hayes's southern policy. It could hardly have found him, however, much better than been sent, however, to Ohio without the Presdent requesting it. he expected to see him, and Dr. Thompor says the improvement in the senator's condi Plots of Pennsylvania Politicians.

Washington, September 11.-Prominent ennsylvania politicians to-day called attention to the hand-in-glove policy of Governor Hartranft toward the administration, and prelicted that he was "fixing things" to succeed Don Cameron to the senate. For instance, they referred to the close relations between Hartranft and the President, and stated that it was well known in political circles in Penn-sylvania that his visits here had not been on executive business, but to endeavor to have ne patronage of the State so distributed that the clan the Camerons influence could be weakened. Hartranft has been at work secretly to antagonize the Cameron-Mackey element in the party for some time, and it is anticipated that by 1879, with the aid of Hayes, Pennsylvania will be ready to repudiate Cameron and his strikers.

A Warlike Outlook on the Mexican
Border.

Congressman Schleicher, of Texas, is here
watching the Mexican situation. He told
President Hayes, before he left on his western trip, that he had better hurry back, as
there might be a Mexican invasion of Texas, is here
was joined by Miss Emily Platt, a niece of President Hayes, General Kiefer and Superintendent Howard, of the C. S. & C. road.
The party died at Bellefontaine, the distinguished personages apparently enjoying the ny that the outlook is warlike, and his adices are as direct as those received by the ad-

The Rebellious Blaine. Formal complaint has been made to the ing Federal office-holders in Maine on his own account to conduct the campaign in that Portland was assessed five hundred dollars. and the collector of the port for one thousand ollars. If they have not already paid the amounts they will be advised to refuse to honor the demands made upon them so contrary to the policy of the administration and Concerning Stamps

Commissioner Raum has issued a circular to collectors of internal revenue, notifying distilled spirits, tobacco, snuff, cigars, and fermented liquors will be discontinued on the evening of the twenty-second instant, to b esumed again on the morning of the fifth proximo. Collectors are directed to make equisition for such stamps of the kinds specified as may be required to so supply them-selves that distillers, brewers and manufacturers will not be inconvenienced by the sus-

Our Washington Letter. ondence of the Appeal.] WASHINGTON, September 10.—The President is again absent, and the various administrative haunts about the capital are enjoy-ing a deep repose. No longer are the halls and corridors of the White House crowded with curious and anxious visitors, and the usual space with sensational rumors and put forth any plan for resumption, as the ury of the administrative presence and seem banks is onerous and should be repealed.

These resolutions, under the rule, were rehappy, which is one source of consolation.

Another is that we are so soon to become the ferred to the executive council. W. S. Groes-

WADE HAMPTON.

floating off among the Antillas.

Our much-abused agricultural bureau is coming to the front, apparently. A large quantity of wheat of a superior grade has been procured and is being distributed throughout the west and southwest, or in any to the Winnebagoes of Illinois, at Rockford, Yesterday-The Issues of the Day.

be of excellent quality, produced this year in North Carolina. It is found by experiment that this shrub will flourish in the States of North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and States south, in a like lattitude west of the Rocky mountains. The question is not settled as to what her or not its establishment. but for the Whole Country, and to Promote a True Understanding Between the North and South.

tied as to whether or not its production on an extensive scale would be profitable. The main objection appears to be that we could not compete with the cheap labor of China and Japan. But improved machinery might go far to remedy this. At all events, the experiment is being tried, and it is pretty certain that a part, if not all, required for home consumption can be produced in our own country at a great saying and of a superior quality. The foreign product must be dried so thoroughly for shipment that it loses much of its aroma. The We of the South Have had Too Much of War-We Seek Peace-The Attitude of the Southern States During the Electoral Ex-

that I have traveled more than one thousand miles that I may make my acknowledgments to you for the honor you have conferred in person [applause]; and let me say to you have traveled more than one Giovernor Hampton was followed by Samuel F. Carey, of Ohio, who spoke for one hour and a half. amount, quality of yield, etc. General LeDuc, the present commissionor, is said to be a man of great energy, and very desirous Republicans, and is said to be the least distasteful of that party to the Democrats. A long cont st over the speakership is not anticipated. Randall will be nominated; the

FREMONT, O., September 13.—Immediately upon the arrival of the President at Dayton, on his return from Richmond, Indiana, he was joined by Mrs. Hayes, Secretary M'Crary and Mrs. M'Crary, Chief-Justice Waite, General J. D. Cox and Mr. R. C. Annottoes and arches. The arrangements for

Speech of the South Carolina Governor

citement and Strikes.

CHICAGO. September 13.—The Times's Rockford, Illinois, special gives Wade Hamp-ton's speech before the Winnebago county fair to-day, from which the following extracts were made. Mr. Hampton said:

pleasure, but that it was my duty to go and make response to them in person and thank them for their course in the interest of harmony, and to pledge my cordial co-operation in this noble and patriotic work. [Applause.] If I comprehend the purpose of your invita-tion to me, it was not that I should speak to you merely upon agricultural subjects, but shall violate the proprieties of the occasion by giving you a political speech. I shall speak that an engraving of some sort had once been to you for no man, for no party, for no sec- there.

tel. The ride was a very pleasant one, but without any further incident until the train reached Clyde, where a large number of people had assembled to meet the President. No have never said she was hypocritical, or that stay was made, however, and the party arrived at Fremont about half-past five o'clock and rash she may be, but, thank God, false

whether I speak to Democrats or Republicans—I speak as an American to American and say to you to-day, that you owe a debt of credit to the people of the south [cheers]; in congress to what some of the north have

understand the motives which have

He Speaks for no Man, Party or Section,

MR. PRESIDENT AND MY FELLOW-CITIzens of Illinois-If any evidence was needed to show the high appreciation in which I hold the invitation which brings me here to-day, it surely would be found in the fact

[applause]; and let me say to you, and I say it with infinite pleasure, that had that jour-ney been far longer, had its fatigue been greater, the sight which greets me nere to-day, and the cordiality of the welcome given by the people of Illinois would have amply compensated me. [Applause.] Under or-dinary circumstances I should scarcely have felt at liberty to have left my official duties in order to participate in an occasion of this sort, however gratifying the honor might have been; but the invitation of the Winnebago agricultural society carried with it such weight that it imposed upon me an obligation which I felt I could not neglect. It was this society, a year ago, before the political spirit, which has now so happily sub-sided, had abated, that was among the first

inaugurate that spirit of reconciliation which is now spreading with such wholesome force over this land of ours. Therefore when they made a call upon me, I, as a southern man, felt that it was not only a

tion, but for the whole country [applause]; to Ned wondered. Hackett had no medal and in doing that I shall strive truthfully to given to him, or there would have been sink all men and all partisanship, and to some record of it. Therefore it must place myself upon that grand, high plane have been the property of Stephen Kemble where true and pure patriotism can be the only other "Falstaff" of any great not motives of this movement, my friends, it is a medal belonging to him could have com in the interests of peace. Understanding it into the possession of a Louisville pawnint brought me here, and if by any-broker is somewhat of a mystery. The man slightest degree assist these gentlemen in the He had probably bought it of his predecesse noble work that they have inaugurated then, my friends, I shall feel that my mission has The probability is that it was stolen from Mr. not altogether failed. The chief thing I had Kemble, or some of his family, and then in view in coming here was to to found its way to the destination where it was in view in coming here was to .o-mote a true and earnest understanding You must a mit that very many of the evils and then forgotten, except in the mind of on which have fallen on the country have come lady, an ardent admirer of "Old Ben," the from a misconception of the purposes each of actor. This lady sent to Louisville and purthe other. You must remember that there chased the relic, and it was presented to Ben human nature embodied in the fable where it is told that in the olden times a he shiled, white on one side and black on the At the time only a few knew who was the other, was hung at the intersection of two donor or whence the medal had come. Mr roads, and two knights, approaching A. B. Wakefield purchased it-the same wh in opposite directions, disputed as to the color of the shield; finally their lances laid upon it the floral tribute to "Falstaff."

constitution was the shield, viewed as it was sleeps at Woodlawn, DeBar in Bellefon life in support of his convictions. What the present generation has seen, might have happened, my friends, had prudence and not passion ruled the hour, it is useless for us to say now. The statesman he may guard against them, and the prayer and work of the patriot should tend to the same end. My friends, I speak for the south. We of the south have had [Laughter.] We seek peace; we come now to plead in the interest of peace, and it is for that I am here before you to-day. [Cheers.] Can you doubt, my friends, that the south wants peace? Go look at her ruined fields, guished personages apparently enjoying the accommodations of an ordinary country hottwelve years, and you will doubt it no longer.

in the afternoon. As the train reached the depot a band of music struck up an inspiring strain, which was accompanied by me if you can find sympathy more conclusive gathered to welcome the President and his party. Carriages were also waiting to take the various members of the party to their What was the course of the south them.

What was the course of the probability respective stopping places. The town is Governor Hampton alluded to the probability respective stopping places. respective stopping places. The town is Governor Hampton alluded to the probability beautifully decorated with flags, evergreens, of a civil war, in which whole families would have been destroyed-aye, in civil war-had the celebration are most thorough and com-plete, and, if it is not in every sense a suc-you, men of Illinois, and I speak not as a Democrat-and I don't know and don't care

called the Confederate brigadiers, preventfilibustering and stood by the result of the electoral commission's work. During the recent strikes and riots, too, she evinced her feeling by uphold-ing the laws and standing conservative. She has given bonds to fate to preserve the peace, and she wants peace; she wants you people of the north to understand her conduct; she wants you to realize precisely what she accepts as the result of the war; she wants

actuated her, not only before and during, but since the war. I, for myself, my friends have no concealments to make for the pas have taken part in the war, nor would your respect for me be in-reased were I t offer any unmanly apology for it; I did what you did; I obeyed the command of my own State, as you did yours. And you, men of the north, were guided by your own con-sciences, as we of the south were guided by

States. [Cheers.] So much, my friends, the views we entertain. Then we come a pealing to you for peace. We con appealing to you because it is not only the highest wisdom to restore peace, not only because it statesmanlike, not only because the very the-ory of statesmanship and politics require the restoration of peace, but we appeal to you

and under the constitution of the Unite

because it is the very mainspring of patriotism, moving strong and perpetual. It is in the hearts of the people of Illinois. Governor Hampton, alluding to the story that he had been threatened, treated the matter jocosely, eliciting much might and read a letter osely, eliciting much mirth, and read a letter stating that one hundred veterans at Rockford had been constituted a con-mittee to sead him back from here in a box.

The remainder of the speech The remainder of the speech was devoted to eulogistic allusions to the State of Illinois, in regard to its agricultural

advantages, to the prediction of a glorious destiny for the Mississippi valley, to a brief desirily for the Mississippi valley, to a brief allusion to the labor question, and to a plea for universal education. He concluded as follows: "We are standing under one flag, obeying one constitution, and it is for us to say what will be the future of this country. Give us your help, and we will give you our hearty co-operation. We feel and know that if this can be done, if we can have a restoration of fraternity, if we can make the people of this country understand each other, we feel that there is a glorious future before the whole country. We can make it so. We can make it so be country. We can make it so, we can make it so be each and all of us performing in his allotted sphere his duty, and having done that, to leave the consequences to God. Having performed our duty, looking back to the past, only to gain wisdom for the future and mineral to the future to the future and mineral to the future to the he future, and using the present wisely and ooking to the future with hope and trust in

God, I am sure that we may all say, north and south, paraphrasing the wish of the poet, that our States may all be "Distinct as the

The Bistory of DeBar's Falstaff Medal Told for the First Time-How it was Found by the Dead Tragedian Davenport.

the body of "Rare old Ben" when an old companion, and a very dear old friend, E. L. Davenport, started on the same journey to the unknown land. Both were great in their way, and both were rare, good fellows. The death of the two so closely together recalls to memory an interesting incident that happened about two years since, and one that made a memorable episode in the stage life of the greatest of modern "Falstaffs." Mr. Davenport reached St. Louis about the time mentioned, coming from the south, and, in conversation with the writer, told him that while walking down Fourth street, in Louis-ville, a short time previous, he had seen some trinkets in a pawnbroker's window which he thought might be worth buying for stage purposes, and therefore stepped in to try to purchase them. While in the store he to no one excepting some "Jack Falstaff."
On the face of it was a raised figure of the
fat knight, surrounded with a wreath. On that I should discuss those graver and broader issues which are distracting the country.

But in doing that you need not fear that I been cut away, showing a very slight evidence

Davenport, were talked about, thought over DeBar publicly on the stage of his own theater in the early part of last season, and unti

to support his own convictions. It has seemed to me, in looking over all these ques-wrought flowers that decked his silent home tions, that something of the same sort hap-pened between the north and south. The ration from the same source. Davenpor from different points and constructions, the dispute upon the points waxed warmer and warmer, the sword was called in, and under its red arbitrament many a brave and true and knightly soldier laid down his dian and the greatest low-comedy actor that

DON, September 13.—A Russian daybreak yesterday until three o'clock made by our troops. By evening three Turk ish redoubts had been taken by General Sko beloff, while General Rodionoff had carried the Grivica redoubt. General Rodionoff was wounded slightly, and Adjutant Schlitze ment, and General Dobrowolsky, chief of th Third rifle brigade, were killed. Six Russic battalions and one Roumanian battalion took part in the assault on the Grivica redoubt We captured two standards and five guns our losses, in wounded alone, exceed five thousand men. The number killed has not been ascertained. At daybreak to-day a vigorous artillery fire was recommenced along the whole line. Our troops are in front of

taken yesterday.

the Turkish fortifications, in the position

WATTS-At the residence of his mother, Mrs. I Watts, in Smithland, Ky., on the 13th inst., John JAY WATTS, in the 28th year of his age, late of the LAWHORN—LOTA LENORE LAWHORN, Infant aughter of L. and M. L. Lawhorn, aged thirteen

W. Z. MITCHELL'S SCHOOL,

No funeral here, as the body will be taken to the

amily burying-ground, near Fisherville, Tenness

No. 298 SECOND STREET. THE stated communication of South Mem-phis Lodge, No. 118, will be held this (FRIDAY) evening, September 14th, at 8 o'clock, for dispatch of business. All M.M's are fraternally invited. By order BEN K. PULLEN, Secretary. Masonic Notice.

DENN R. A. CHAPTER, No. 22—Will hold
a special convocation this (FRIDAY)
evening, at 714 o'clock, for work in the M. M.
M. and P. M. M. degrees.
Members and visitors are requested to attend.
By order
LONY, PRANCE Secretary. By order R John Bramish, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Mos. 15 and 17 Court Street. Land 17 Court Street. Retember by Permission - Union and Plant Bank, State Rational Bank.

VOL XXXVIN -- NUMBER 218

CLARKE, JOHNSON & CO. COTTON FACTORS

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Good Plaid Osnaburgs. eavy 4-4 Brown Muslin
e-vy 7-8 Brown Muslin.
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